

MOHAVE COUNTY MINER.

VOL. 1.

MINERAL PARK, A. T., SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1883.

NO. 26.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Governor—F. A. Tritle, Prescott.
Secretary—H. M. Van Arman, Prescott.
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Treasurer—Thomas J. Butler, Prescott.
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Auditor—E. P. Clark, Prescott.
Adjutant General—M. H. Sherman.
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U. S. Marshal—Leon S. Tidball, Prescott.
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Delegates to Congress—G. H. Oury, Florence.
Judge of First Judicial District—W. W. Hoover, Tucson.
Judge of Second Judicial District—Daniel H. Finney, Phoenix.
Judge of Third Judicial District—C. G. W. French, Prescott.

County.

Sheriff—Robert Steen.
District Attorney—W. G. Blakely.
Recorder—J. K. Mackenzie.
Treasurer—W. M. Kridner.
Court Commissioner—W. H. Cureton.
Probate Judge—Chas. Atchison.
Public Administrator—J. J. Hyde.
County Surveyor—Otto F. Koenner.
S. p. v. s.—W. H. Hardy, W. F. Grounds and M. W. Henkle.
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—H. Buckshaus.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Mineral Park, A. T.

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AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Mineral Park, A. T.

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Mineral Park, A. T.

Prospecting for Gold and Silver.

The following is from the Salt Lake Tribune: For the thirty fourth Spring in the camps of the Pacific Coast the prospectors are nitting out for the discovery and occupation of new ground. At first the limit was Nevada, Sierra, Plumas, Butte and Placer counties in California. With another year Siskiyou was reached, and all the long line of hills from Mount Shasta to Mariposa. It was then so many colors to the pan, so many dollars or ounces to the day with rockers. After awhile the long tom was invented and it was confidently told that with it a man could double his work. Later a year or two the first great deal began in Mariposa, and still later an English company built a costly but crude quartz mill above Marysville, at Brown Valley. Sir Henry Huntly was in charge, and though he knew very little about quartz or how to save gold from it, he rode a magnificent blood horse and looked as though he might be familiar with all the chemistry of the rocks. These were the days of wild aprees, fandangoes, of pack trains, and when in some little building a theatrical play was advertised, and when on the little 12x14 stage a girl in spangles appeared to sing or to execute a fancy dance great hearty shouts greeted her and the stage was showered with gold pieces. Those were the days of generous hearts and quick, sharp quarrels. The fashion of honoring murderers and hanging horse thieves was inaugurated then on this coast. With every year new mines were found and new improvements in working them were made. Those were the days when rivers were turned aside at great cost, and when, not unfrequently, just as the day for commencing to reap a reward corresponding with the outlay arrived, the rains came and all the labor and money expended were hopelessly lost.

In Calaveras, Amador, Nevada, Sierra and Plumas counties, quartz mining and milling grew to be a business, but it was uncertain; it was something of which men knew nothing of, but the thought that it from the ore the precious metal could be obtained, it meant quick fortunes, such as Astor and Girard gathered through long years of toil, stimulated men to keep trying. Who ever thinks of Astor and Girard as rich men now? Those were the days of steamers, those were the days when letters from home were kissed and cried over as never letters were before. Then hydraulic mining was invented, and the hills with their shaggy pines began to bow before the new destroyer. Every Autumn the immigrants came in from the plains with the crowd, and as the settlements in the deep hills grew permanent, toll roads were introduced and the stages and big teams; year after year the volume of gold with increasing millions rose and floated away to the East and became an infusion of new blood to the arteries of trade.

Those were the days of clipper ships, and every time a man went down to San Francisco from the hills, his story on his return never failed to include descriptions of some new ship which had come into port and which was more beautiful than any ship had been before. And gradually at the point of the Peninsula the sand hills melted away and a regal city took form inside the Golden Gate. But the placers began to fail; the beards of the early miners began to grow grizzled, and they commenced to grow garrulous when they talked of the winter of '49 and the spring of '50. A few of them tried farming, and when the river bottoms were tested the result was astounding. There was better wheat and more to the acre than the richest lands of the East could produce. Still, as yet, all the upper lands of the valley were flower crowned, and old miners did not take kindly to farming. Something new was wanted. So in 1857, when it was told that in British Columbia there were rich placers a new exodus began. The steamship companies fanned the flame and the exodus grew to be a stampede. It was short-lived, but it was fatal to many a trader of easy fortune; fatal to the future of many a miner, for thousands in that journey and search acquired the restlessness which never more permitted any contentment in this world. At last from beyond the Sierras a man carried some peculiar looking material to Placerville and

was told there by Prof. Frank Stewart that it was black sulphurets of silver, and he advised the man to have it assayed when he reached Sacramento. The result was a return of \$1400 to the ton. Then there was a new excitement indeed. Then the energy of the California mount tains was transferred to the other side; then farms and gardens were left to camp followers; then the exploration of the desert began, and what has happened since is modern history. How the boys learned to timber them; how Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Utah were explored; how at length the locomotive came along, is not all written in the chronicles of the days. But the prospector still haunts the hills; with every year he fixes his pack and blankets and starts for new fields with the old dream in his heart and the old eager look in his eyes. This year he means to bring up in the Kootenay country, and he goes away with the determination that if he fails this year he will try Alaska next. His generation is almost gone and his work is almost finished.

Capt. J. A. Mellon will take a small boat, on the arrival of the steamer Mohave at El Dorado Cañon, and with a selected crew continue up the river to Devil's Gate and Black Cañons. Capt. Mellon is instructed to plant in the solid rock in the above cañons six ring bolts, four feet long, of inch and three quarter iron, the rings of which are eight inches in diameter. These ring-bolts are for the purpose of securing lines from the steamers whilst passing over the dangerous rapids that are encountered in the Black and Devil's Gate Cañons. The C. S. N. Co. during high water run their boats to the Virgin River, and consequently wish to have all the safety possible. The S. W. M. Co. are mining large quantities of salt on the Virgin, and will have the same shipped to their mill at El Dorado Cañon. The scenery from Fort Mohave to the Virgin river is the grandest and most picturesque of any on this continent. In places the river is scarcely wide enough for the steamer to pass between the massive and grim sentinels of trap and basaltic rock. At other points the river widens out like a vast sea, and on either side the dark and gloomy mountains stand like the guardians of a holy trust, forbidding the unhalloved footsteps of man to desecrate the sacred precincts beyond. All who can should take a trip up the river during high water, and thereby learn how small a figure man cuts in this grand creation of Nature.—Yuma Sentinel.

An "Old Curiosity Shop" will be one of the features of the approaching railroad exhibition at Chicago. The building will be especially designed for its purpose, and will contain a most interesting collection of the earliest railway appliances, and curious and attractive articles from every department of railway service. One of the most remarkable objects in this collection will be George Stevenson's "Rocket," the first locomotive ever built. A cablegram from Commissioner Peters, who resides in London, states the directors of the South Kensington Museum have consented to permit their almost sacred relic to be sent across the Atlantic to be placed in the exposition. Several other old locomotives have already been secured for the exhibit, one of which will be brought here by the engineer who ran it forty years. The universal attention which this exhibit and others to be located in the annex will attract must necessarily make the ground space of the court as valuable and desirable as that in the present building.—San Diego Sun.

On the day before the reception tendered her at St. George's, Bermuda, the Princess Louise went on a sketching expedition along the shore, all alone, and, after a time becoming thirsty, went for a drink to the cottage of a negro fisherman. No one was there but "auntie," and she was as busy as she could be ironing a shirt for her "old man" to wear at the reception. The princess asked for a drink "I see no time to bother gettin' water fo' you," was the reply; "I see fea'ful busy, fo' I see bound to see de queen's ohile to morrow." "But if you'll get me a drink, I'll iron while you do so," said the princess. The offer was accepted, the princess finished her shirt and got her drink, and then revealed her identity. "Fo' de Lo'd, honey!" exclaimed the

"auntie," when she recovered from her surprise, "ole man no, no one else over wear dat shirt again, nobow!"—Denver Times.

This is part of a sermon by a preacher in Colorado. The boys understood it: "Boys, you'll find this life like a game of seven up. You want to save your tens and look out for the game, an' never beg when you hold a good hand. Also, recollect in the long run low counts as much as high, if it is only a trump. The devil has stocked the cards, but just play 'em honest, and when it comes your deal you are bound to get a winnin' hand every time, and old spiltmilk will just have to jump the game and look after a softer snap. Also, if you happen to turn Jack, call it lucky, but don't forget to remember that turning Jack is uncertain business, and I'll never do to bet on."

A picturesque tale is told by the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, of Mr. Biggar, the Home Rule member of Parliament, who has just been compelled to pay \$2 000 for the privilege of not marrying Miss Fannie Hyland. When he was standing for Caven in 1874, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but wishing to win the support of a Roman Catholic Bishop on the subject of denouination education, he begged a friend to acquaint the prelate with the fact that he had both of his children at Catholic schools. "Why," said his friend, "I thought you were not married." "No more I am," replied Mr. Biggar, "and to show you I am no bigot, both their mothers are Catholics."

The Salt Lake Tribune, in a bit of friendly talk to the brethren of the church, makes the diabolical suggestion that they try the experiment of demanding a commission of disinterested experts to overhaul the accounts of the Apostles and make a statement to the expenditure of the \$5,000,000, gathered in tithes in five years. The Gentile newspaper declares that such an examination would break the church in pieces, as it would show that the entire concern is a money making machine for the priests. There is no question of the truth of what this outspoken journal says, but it must be galling to the leaders to see it put in this plain unvarnished style. Perhaps the next thing we may hear is that the Mormons have secured a press-gag law by means of their influence with the democracy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

MINING SURVEYS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that the fact that a mining survey upon which an application for patent conflicts with a prior survey does not prevent the applicant from including the conflicting area in his application, provided no application for patent upon such previous survey has already been made. Priority of application and not priority of survey, governs in such matters. Of course a survey must show all conflicts with any previous surveys; but the mere showing of conflicts does not divest the applicant of any legal rights.

A Chicago judge riding in the cars last week, from a single glance at the countenance of a lady by his side imagined that he knew her, and ventured to remark that the day was pleasant. She only answered, "Yes." "Why do you wear a veil?" "Lost I attract attention." "It is a province of gentlemen to admire," replied the gallant man of law. "Not when they are married." "But I am not." "Indeed." "Oh, no; I am a bachelor." Then the lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law.—San Diego Sun.

Gen. Sherman, when in June he starts upon his last tour as Commander of the Army, will not take ladies with him as he has done hitherto, for the proposed trip will be altogether too rough a one for the ladies. They will go first to Detroit thence through northern portions of the Territories, including the outposts in Alaska. Returning, they will visit California and the Yellowstone Park. They will not start until after Gen. Sherman has attended the graduating exercises at West Point.

Poverty greatly disadvantages a man anywhere, but especially in Rhode Island. Paddy Orton, an illicit rumrunner, was sentenced to

three months imprisonment and a fine of \$100. He served the term but had no money, and then began to work out the fine. He had been incarcerated half a year longer than a more prosperous law-breaker would have been, when the Legislature liberated him.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has issued a statement showing it has in operation and under construction a total of 5,000 miles of road.

Gen. Grant is happy once more. He is president of the National Rifle Association.

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